BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$1 00
" 3 months.....20 00
" 6 months.....40 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....10 00
" 6 months.....20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1865.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

HAVE WE A "TIGER" AMONG US?—Our "little birds" lead us to the belief that we have. Many young hunters have entered the "jungle" and fought the beast with all the valor of *spirited* hearts and stuffed pockets, and have come out *victims*. Will not some of our old official hunters undertake the task of dragging the beast from his den, thereby relieving the community from danger? He is "spotted," and we want him "striped."

AN EXCITING CHASE.—Early on Thursday night a gentleman suspected some one was in a room of his house that had no business there, and peeped through a crack to ascertain the facts of the case, when he received a handful of sand in his eyes. He rushed into the room and a darky rushed out. The cries of "Catch him! catch him!" from the pursuer aroused others to join in the chase, and away went the whole party down street, round a corner, down another street, and so on; but the darky escaped.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—At the present high price of wood any plan for economizing its use ought to be gratefully received. We suggest the following plan, for which we claim no patent: When you rise in the morning, or when you feel cold during the day or night, take a dull axe and go and cut wood enough to make you a fire. By the time you do this you will feel comfortably warm, and will not need the fire. Hence the wood is saved. Persevere in this practice and you need not consume more than half the usual quantity of fuel.

SOME EXCITEMENT.—Rumors of a Yankee fleet off Wilmington and of an extensive fire in Salisbury created some excitement on our streets yesterday afternoon. There was some *talk* of volunteers to go to "the front," which seemed to throw a damper upon the excitement, and in a very short time all seemed calm again.

REMARKABLE.—Not a single auction in town yesterday. But it is not at all remarkable that our friend Towles held forth last night, for he is a "regular" on Friday night and Saturday.

The office of the Southern *Field and Fireside* has been removed to the brick building adjoining the Post office, East side of Fayetteville Street.

Contents of our market yesterday: Cold hands, cold toes, cold noses, and one dog fight.

DEEP RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The *Conservative* says:

The deep River Transportation Company was organized at the office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R Co., in this city, on yesterday. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: C B. Mallett, Esq., Col. J. M. Heck, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Capt. B. P. Williamson, and Kemp P. Battle, Esq.

Col. J. M. Heck was unanimously elected President, and Wm. J. Norwood, Treasurer.—The President was authorized to employ a Superintendent.

This Company expects to operate on Deep River, and will no doubt run boats between Lockville, at which point the Chatham R. R. for the present ends, and Egypt where the Fayetteville & Western R. R. crosses Deep River, and will afford speedy and easy communication between Raleigh and Fayetteville.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

NERVE.

The grand crying deficiency in our affairs, political and military, is and has ever been, the want of *nerve*—demagogueism in politics, and demagogueism in the armies—fear of the populace, and fear of the soldiery. Yet both people and armies are above their leaders. Both are more enduring, both braver, both more competent to the crisis. It is the weakness of those in power that has well nigh killed the cause, not the mass of intelligent men who originated and have upheld it through all adversities, in spite of Congressional and Executive folly and vice. What we most want now, and have ever needed, is *nerve*—nerve, not to *break* law, but to *enforce* law; nerve, not to run into excess and illegality, but to maintain an inflexible obedience to law and duty. Nerve to be steady and unalterable, not the presumptuous arrogance to outstep law and assume power; nerve to face the enemy, not nerve to bully and oppress friends. We want nerve in Congress, we want nerve in our Generals. It is *nerve* that has carried Sherman to Savannah—it is that which is now carrying him to cut the Confederacy in half. His is an army of discipline—an army of *soldiers*—not a mob of ragamuffins. He has no generals with rolls of twenty or thirty thousand men, and twenty or thirty hundred in the field. His men stand to their guns—not to people's chicken coops and barn yards. His men are full in hand at thier posts. He holds them there. He is a general. The condition of the Confederate soldiery in this Department (and others are little better) is a disgrace to the cause, to the country, and to the whole science of war. Is there any incompatability between a Confederate soldier and the discipline of law? We say no. It is demagogism that says yes; or worse; it is cowardice. The Almighty never made a race of men that cannot be made subject to discipline. The world has no use for such ruffians. Law is supreme. Obedience to law, is civilization. Are we not civilized? We are. Yet everywhere does lawlessness and disregard of authority prevail. And why? Because everywhere, in the army and in the government, is lacking the nerve to enforce the performance of duty. Most conspicuously deficient of all others, is the body of Congress itself—both House and Senate. Both lie prostrate at the feet of the Executive—both fail to perform their functions. They neither exact obedience of the Executive—and he renders them none. The Executive himself is a most illustrious and pernicious example of contempt of law, and of weakness in enforcing obedience to law, on others. Reckless of the Constitution—regardless of his relation to the Legislative Branch of the Government—contemptuous of their authority, his *nerve* is only eminent in resistance, where obedience would be alike duty and honor. Unfortunately for us at this time, our Executive is most eminently conspicuous in both vices, is impracticably obstinate and lamentably weak.

It is the implicit, invariable acknowledgment of the supremacy of law over all, that has placed England in the van of the civilized world. It was with discipline that Frederick the Great defeated all the armies of Europe. The want of discipline is one of the leading causes which is fast defeating the Confederate States. Our Executive cowers before the responsibility of enforcing order—our Generals lack the nerve to do it. Officers and men alike run wild in disorder and lawlessness. What General has been cashiered for incompetence—what Lieutenant General for inefficiency—what Major-General for imbecility—what Brigadier for worthlessness—what Colonel or Captain shot for lawlessness in their commands? What then can be expected of the men. Are we playing at jack straws with women? Or are we on the hazard of life, liberty and all that is dear or valuable to brave men against a fierce and implacable foe? Is this a time—is this a condition of affairs for mouthing demagogues, or political hacks, to hold command of armies or soldiers? Is this a time, and is the country in a condition to afford to make of its roll of officers an asylum for public imbeciles, or a nursery of private tools?

We want *men*—earnest, fearless, *desperate* men—men who stand in awe of no results—men who see no "lions in their path"—men who go right straight ahead—killing what shall be—doing what ought to be done—fighting where the enemy are—dying when their time comes—Everywhere, in all things Confederate, we lament the lack of *nerve*.

We have the men who have the nerve. Why are they not in position? Is the Administration determined to emasculate the entire Confederacy?

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan 11.—In the Senate Mr. Watson submitted a proposition from a Joint Select Committee, which was agreed to, requesting the President to appoint a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. The Senate then resolved into secret session.

In the House Mr. Miles offered resolutions declaring that all attempts made for peace with the United States, by the action or intervention of the separate States composing the Confederacy, are unauthorized by the constitution and in contravention of the supreme law of the land, and are therefore revolutionary; that the Confederate States are prosecuting the war to establish their independence as a separate power, and that Congress is firmly determined to continue the struggle in which we are engaged until the United States shall acknowledge our independence. The resolutions were ordered to be printed. The exemption bill was taken up, and pending its consideration the House adjourned.

From Wilmington.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13.—An official dispatch from Wilmington to day says that fifty vessels are in sight, mostly opposite the point of former landing.

Says Artemus Ward—Yu may differ as much as yu please about the style of a young lady's figger, but I tell yu confidently, if she has forth thousand pounds, the figger is about as near right as you will get it.

A very pretty lady was one day asked if she would wear a wig when her hair turned grey.—"Oh!" said she, "I could not endure it at all; I would *dye* first."

Rev. Dr. Cross will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

LAND
For Sale!

I OFFER FOR SALE 200 ACRES OF LAND LYING twelve miles West of Raleigh and within six miles of the N. C. R. R., well watered, and well timbered, and 20 acres under cultivation. Apply to

C D EDWARDS,
Dec 30-d3tw3t Morrisville, Wake County, N C

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Thirty cents for Rags.**—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Col WM J CLARKE, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquartes on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj W W PIERCE, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W HINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquasters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Twelve Valuable
NEGROES
At Auction!

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 19TH, IN FRONT OF our Sales Room, we will sell the following Negroes:

1 Man 19 years old,
1 Woman 34 years old, a No. 1 Seamstress, Washer, Ironer and weaver,
2 Girls, 15 years old, with infants,
1 Girl, 12 " " accustomed to do housework.
1 Boy, 13 " "
1 Boy, 11 " "
1 Boy, 10 " "
1 Girl, 13 " "
1 " 10 " "

These negroes are all sound and healthy, and sold for no fault. Several more will be added to the sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 12-tds Auctioneers.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. JNO. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
General Auction and Commission Merchants,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, solicits consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of goods, stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES:

Chas Dewey, Cashier, and W H Jones, Cashier, Raleigh.
Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J H Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D A Davis, Cashier, Salisbury
T W Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
[illegible]Lean, Cashier, Fayetteville
[illegible]ch, Norton & Co., Richmond, Va
Jas E Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va,
Jan 12-d&w tf

Negroes
At Auction.

ON TUESDAY THE 17TH INST., AT OUR SALES Rooms, we will sell

TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES,

Men and Women, Boys and Girls, Cooks house servants, farm hands, &c.

—ALSO—

Some families, Women with their Children. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. W. F. ASKEW & CO.
Jan 12 td

J. M. Lovejoy's
Academy!

THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the 16th of January, 1865.
All students required to drill.
For Particulars, address the Principal.

J. M. LOVEJOY,
Jan 11-d6t Raleigh, N C

CITY ELECTION.

THE MAYORALTY.

For Mayor.—We are authorized to announce Col. WM. H. HARRISON a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor of the City of Raleigh. Election Monday, 16th instant. Jan 14-2t

MIDDLE WARD.

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce T. R. PENTRESS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Middle Ward. Jan 14 2t

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce A. L. LOUGEE as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce H. MAHLER, as as candidate for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce S. W. SCOTT, as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10-tde

WESTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce Col. W. H. H. TUCKER as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Western Ward. Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce W. ROBERT ANDREWS as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate, for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected, will endeavor to serve you faithfully. W. B. HUTCHINGS.
Jan. 6-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER CREECH a candidate for re-election as one of the Commissioners in the Western Ward. Jan 5 tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—I again announce myself a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner of the City of Raleigh in the Western Ward. Having heretofore enjoyed the confidence of the people of my Ward, I flatter myself that I am now more capable of serving them than when I was first elected.

I return my thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and if again elected I promise to support all measures that I may think calculated to promote the welfare of the City generally, and of the Western Ward in particular. Very Respectfully

Your ob't servant,
Jan 4-tde PARKER OVERBY.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. FARRISS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. Jan 4 tde

EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized to announce HACKNEY POOL, Esq., a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. If elected he will serve to the best of his ability. Jan 10-dtd

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—As your paper is a daily visitor in our Ward we take this opportunity to announce through its columns Mr. ALFRED UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner. We believe he will make an efficient officer if elected.

MANY VOTERS OF THE
Jan 7-dte EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—MR. EDITOR:—You will please announce N. S. HARP as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. MANY VOTERS.
Jan. 6-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. KLINE, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on the 16th instant. If elected he will endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully.
Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIFORD UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner in Eastern Ward. If elected he will serve to the best of his ability.
Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—Having been solicited by many friends, I again announce myself a candidate for Commissioner for re-election, promising my friends, if again elected, I shall endeavor to serve them faithfully and impartially; and in casting my votes in Council, I shall only vote for such measures as I shall honestly believe to be for the best interest and welfare of a majority of the people of the Ward.

I take the present opportunity to return my grateful thanks to my friends for the very large and flattering vote which they have heretofore been pleased to give me, and sincerely trusting they will be kind enough to renew their confidence at the ensuing election, I beg to subscribe myself, Your humble and ob't serv't,

Jan 2 td J. J. OVERBY.
**Standard copy till day.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec 30-d&w6t

Notice.

W. H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE PAper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for rags and damaged cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by Genl. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
Nov 21-dlm w4t

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$5 00	One week	$20 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	80 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865.
CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MAR.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRL							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day
JULY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOV				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
DEC'R						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & CO.,
Auction & Commission Merchants,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY ASSOciated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION

business, in the store formerly occupied by Samuel H. Young.

They promise to attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
SAMUEL H. YOUNG,
Jan 9-d6t A. J. PARTIN.

NEGRO AUCTION
AND
Commission
HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in out charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business, and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

Desirable
PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE premises, four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security, and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWN,
Jan 3-dtd Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.

**Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bills to this office.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty, who is a good Bookkeeper. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N C
Dec 19-dlmw3t
Confederate copy and send bill to Progress immediately.

Bank Stock
For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C
Dec 9-tf SETH PENNY.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ON THE THIRD MONDAY OF JANUARY, 1865, being the 16th day, an election will be held in the Courthouse, in the City of Raleigh, for a Mayor and nine Commissioners for said City.

M. B. ROYSTER,
D. C. MURRAY,
WM. THOMPSON,
LYNN ADAMS.
Dec 20-dtd *Inspectors*

Rare Chance
At Valuable Property.

ON TUESDAY THE 24TH INST., I SHALL SELL, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash in Confederate money, my residence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock M. on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker.
Jan 11 d&wtd R. HOOKER.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

In view of the increased and still increasing prices of everything connected with the publication business, we find ourselves compelled to make a corresponding change in the subscription price of our paper, which will, on and after Monday, January 16th, be as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $6 00.

We make no apology for this advance: the rapid depreciation of the currency is a fact well known to all, and we must advance our terms or cease to print.

These advanced rates will go into effect on and after Monday next, the 16th instant. Jan 14, 1865.

Is Wilmington to be Attacked?

We have heard that their were rumors afloat that Wilmington was again threatened, but there is no confirmation of the reports and we do not believe them. Our means of defence are better than when Butler and Porter tried it, and unless the Yankees send better men and more of them than they had in the recent expedition we need have no fears. We repeat, however, we don't believe there is a word of truth in the report, for the Yankees will not be fools enough to risk another armada or that coast in the dead of winter.

P. S. Soon after writing the above, Col. W. J. Clarke, post commandant, called to inform us that the fleet had returned and that an immediate attack was expected. So of course we take back all we have said, and urge all who wish to be near the flashing of the guns and to assist in the defence of their own soil, to hasten to Wilmington. If another attack is made we doubt not but it will be made by a much larger force than tried it before. We may have something by telegraph before going to press.

If it be really true that Butler has been relieved of the command of the "Army of the James" and been ordered to report at Lowell, the fact will give as much satisfaction, to the whole country, South and North, as any other that could be stated. Butler is no General, he is a nuisance to his own government—is loathed and despised by the people of the South—and he is one of the puppets that all good men will be glad to see leave the arena. The fact that he went to the Charleston Convention in 1860, to assist in breaking up the national democratic party and thereby destroy the Government, is sufficient, of itself, to make Butler detestable for all time: and the further fact that he voted fifty-seven times for a secessionist and Unionists—a man generally odious politically, to the whole country, only aggravates and increases the case. Butler is no patriot; he cares nothing for country, for government, or anything else but self; and he and his abolition associates, cooperating with such men as the secessionists and Unionists that met him and them in the Charleston Convention, are responsible for all the bloodshed and all the suffering caused by this war; and if all such fanatics could be silenced or removed, the people of this once great and prosperous country would soon make a peace that would be acceptable to all and which the world would applaud and acknowledge as honorable.

We trust that this is the last we may ever hear of Butler; and we care not how fast the fanatics of both sections, who helped him raise a storm which neither he nor they are capable of quelling, follow him.

"Mr. Watson submitted a proposition from a Joint Select Committee, requesting the President to appoint a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer: the Senate then resolved into secret session." Such is the language of a dispatch from Richmond. Secret sessions! Nothing but motions to adjourn, tinker the currency, or appoint days of fasting and prayer, is done in open session. The servants of the people sit with closed doors and the revolution is being conducted and our cause being wrecked by men who are afraid or ashamed for the world to see their acts. How long are these things to continue? Can weakness, imbecility and corruption always hide itself behind secret sessions?

The telegraph announces that Frank Blair has returned to City Point, from Washington, and now we may prepare for a new series of negotiation sensations. The way in which we catch at every idle rumor—look first to Washington, then to England and then to France for succor and deliverance—is enough to elicit a contemptuous sneer from the whole of Europe, and cause intelligent men, everywhere, to liken us to a drowning man catching at straws. Great are the rulers at Richmond, and great their diplomacy!

Rev. Father O'Neill, of St. Patrick's Church, Charleston, died on the 10th, aged 58 years.

WAR NEWS.

FROM SHERMAN.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 10th says:

A report was current yesterday (for the truth of which, however, we cannot vouch) that Sherman's advance forces on this side of the Savannah River had gone back and recrossed that stream at Screvin's Ferry.

We learn that communication with the enemy will take place this day (Wednesday) on the Savannah River, near Purysburg, for the reception of such of the people of Savannah as have not chosen to remain within the Yankee lines.

Of Sherman's movements, the *Chronicle & Sentinel* of Wednesday says:

There were many rumors afloat yesterday concerning Sherman's movements; none of which could be traced to a reliable source. It is believed, however, that Federal raiding parties are in Emanuel county, driving off the cattle in that section.

SAVANNAH REFUGEES.

An Augusta paper says:

A boat left here on Tuesday for Savannah, to meet a boat coming up the river, under flag of truce, with women and children who have left the city for Augusta. It is stated they number about four hundred.

And is that all—only four hundred patriots in all that twenty thousand? Perhaps the people of Savannah had travelled some, and had seen the fate of others who have ran away from comfortable homes.

IMPORTANT FROM HOOD'S ARMY.

The *Selma* Rebel of the 5th has received reliable information from a gentleman who left Tuscumbia on the 27th inst., and who was with the Army of Tennessee there, to the effect that all the Yankee reports about the demoralization of the army are mere fabrications. On the contrary, he says, the troops are in the most excellent spirits, and that the army is larger than when it went into Middle Tennessee, the recruits more than making up for all losses suffered in the expedition. The army was resting at Tuscumbia after its arduous march. It was not known in what direction it would move, whether for Blue Mountain or Columbus, Mississippi.

We have every confidence in the statement of the gentleman referred to, and would counsel the down-hearted to revive their drooping spirits, upon the receipt of this cheering intelligence.

The same paper of the same date, says there is another report that Hood is moving on Corinth, and another that he will establish his headquarters at Columbus, Mississippi. The Yankee report that their forces have possession of the railroad between Hood and Corinth is doubtless true. It is probably occupied by the force which came from Mimphis, estimated at about 10,000 men, mostly negroes. Hood may march upon this force with a view to its destruction or capture, or he may turn towards Blue Mountain.—A few days will determine.

RICHMOND GOSSIP.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* gossips thus under date of Jan. 2:

All our papers this morning contain cheerful editorials. It is well for a collection of doleful New Year's salutations would be out of place and intolerable. But it cannot be forgotten that the cause is in peril. Remedies are needed, but there is no change as yet in the old practice.—Butler is defeated, but Sherman is at Savannah, and it is not at all certain that he will await even the early Southern Spring before his march upon Branchville begins.

Our authorities are not altogether insensible to the impending dangers. If the capital and the cause are to be defended in South Carolina the defenders will be there. Richmond will not be prematurely abandoned, but Gen. Lee is well aware that the cause is paramount to the safety of any city of all cities. Be of good cheer.

Gold has fallen somewhat, and a better feeling prevails in business circles.

Can't two or three thousand able-bodied soldiers be detailed to keep guard around the numerous grogshops in the city? It will take nearly that many, allowing two to each saloon.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

Better call for the conscript officers, and have all the *grog-shop keepers* and their customers sent to the front. If Gov. Brown will close up the liquor trafic of Georgia, the Yankees will not pass through the State so easy.—*Army Argus and Crisis.*

Very well; but suppose Gov. Brown or Governor anybody else should attempt to close those dens where liquid fire is dealt out by "detailed" men for the benefit of his "Majesty's officers"—wouldn't there be a "conflict?" Let conscript officers quit receiving bribes from gamblers and grog-shop keepers and then we shall have less of vice and drunkenness.

GEN JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.—We learn that a large and influential meeting of the citizens of South Carolina was held at Columbia on Monday. Resolutions were passed earnestly requesting President Davis to restore Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to duty, and recommending that he be placed in command of all the troops requisite for the defense of South Carolina and Georgia against the farther incursions of the enemy.

MAXIM OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.—I cannot forbear to recommend a repeal of the tax on the transportation of newspapers. There is no resource so firm for the Government as the affection of the people, guided by an enlightened policy—and to this primary good, nothing can conduce more than a faithful representation of public proceedings, diffused without restraint throughout the country.

We see that a *Major* Jones is announced to lecture in Augusta for the benefit of indigent families. Wonder if it isn't our T. O.?

Generals Beauregard and Hill were in Macon on the 9th.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

EX PARTE BRIDGMAN VS. PETER MALLETT.

The petitioner was prior to the 26th day of April 1864, a Lieutenant in the army of the Confederate States, but by an order of that date, he was dropped from the roll as an officer. At the August Term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Hyde, he was elected Register of the county and was duly qualified as such, by entering into bond and taking the necessary oaths. Subsequently, to wit, on the 22d of September, 1864, he was ordered as a conscript, by the enrolling officer of the county report himself without delay to the camp of instruction, near Raleigh. The date of enrolment is not distinctly specified, either in the petition or return; though it is strongly to be inferred from the allegations of the petitioner, that it was prior to his election as Register.—That however, I consider as immaterial, because I think that, under the army regulations, he was in the military service, as a private, as soon as he was dropped from the roll as an officer.—See Army regulations. It is agreed by the counsel that a Register of the county is a civil officer of the State, and that the Governor had claimed the petitioner as an exempt from military service in the army of the Confederate States. Upon this statement of facts, it is contended by the petitioner, first, that he is entitled to a discharge from custody upon just construction of the 2d paragraph of the 10th section of the act of Congress, ratified on the 17th day of February, 1864, though he was in the military service when he was elected Register of Hyde county. Secondly, if that be not so, that after his election and qualification as a civil officer of the State, he became exempt from any further service in the army of the Confederate States, because Congress has no power to restrict the State in the selection of any of its citizens, whether in or out of the army, to fill any office necessary to the action of its government. I differ from the counsel as to the correctness of his position, and will proceed to state, as well as I can, the reasons upon which my opinion is founded.

In ascertaining and settling the construction of the military acts of February 1864 proper to avail ourselves of any light which may be thrown upon the subject by any statute in *pari matera* particularly if it were passed about the same time. 1 Black, Comm. 60. It appears from the Act of Congress, approved the 5th day of January, 1864, entitled "an act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes," that the country was then in very great need of soldiers, the preamble recites that: "Whereas in the present circumstances of the country it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms; the Congress of the Confederate States do enact," &c. This most pressing want of the Confederate Government is, if possible, still more strongly shown in the act under consideration. It repeals all former laws which granted exemptions and thus at once, sweeps away the long list of exemps which may be found in the act of October, 1862. It enlarges the ages of conscripts from 18 and 45 to 17 and 50, thus calling into the field of active service boys and old men. It takes from their homes almost every person capable of bearing arms—except those officers who are necessary to the proper administration of the Confederate and State Government, and a few others who were deemed necessary to carry on the educational, industrial and other indispensable pursuits of the country, with the addition of a still fewer number who are restrained from bearing arms by religious scruples. With this most urgent, pressing demand for soldiers for the defence of the country, in its life and death struggle for national existence, placed thus prominently before us, have we a right to infer that Congress intended by the exemptions which it granted in the act of February, 1864, to release from further service, in the army, any soldier whom it has a right to retain there? It seems to me to be ignoring the whole spirit of the act to suppose so. I cannot come to any such conclusion, unless I find it so declared by the express terms of the act. So far from finding any express declaration in the act to that effect, the terms of exemption may be fully satisfied by confining them to the persons filling office or occupying positions or engaged in pursuits at the time of their enrolment. In some cases the persons exempted must have been employed in the duties of their office or profession, at the date of the act, and could not entitle themselves to exemption by subsequently engaging in such office or profession even prior to the time of their enrolment. This is the case with regard to ministers of religion, physicians and schoolmasters.—All the farmers of the country are put into the army, except the bonded overseers of 15 able bodied field hands, and even they, it seems, might have been deprived of the benefit of the exemption, had they been enrolled since the 1st of February, 1864, but for a special provision in their favor. See 4th par. of the 10th sec. of the act of February, 1864. Looking then over the whole act from the first section to the last, I am unable to discover anything, either in its language or its spirit, which releases or exempts from service any person already in the army as a soldier. The fact that by another act of Congress, officers and soldiers in the army may become exempt from further service by being elected to certain offices or places of trust, either in the State or Confederate Government, does not affect the present case, which depends in the view in which I am now taking of it, entirely upon the construction of the act of February, 1864.

2. The second position taken by the petitioner by his counsel is a much more important one, effecting as it does the relative powers and rights of the Confederate and State Government; and I therefore approach its discussion with much diffidence particularly as I find that the conclusion at which I have arrived is at variance with the opinion entertained by many of those whose learning and ability I entertain the highest respect. The difficulties of the case arise from the fact that the same persons are citizens of two separate and distinct sovereigns; to both of which they owe duty and allegiance. If the constitutions, upon which these respective governments are based, be rightly construed and rigidly adhered to, there will be little or no danger of their clashing or interfering with each other in their respective demands of service from the people. In the distribution of the powers of sovereignty, it is conceded that the States have conferred upon the Confederate government the war power, that is the power to declare war, and to raise and support armies. It has been held by all the great statesmen and judges of the country that this power is, with a slight exception, unlimited. In aid of this, and the other powers vested in the general government, the constitution declares that Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying them into execution." See art 1. sec. 8. paragraph 18.—And it asserts the supremacy of the Confederate States as to the powers conferred upon the government, by declaring that "this Constitution and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof shall be the suprem law of the land and the Judges shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Although the war power of the Confederate government is thus absolute and unlimited in terms, and the supremacy of that government over the States with regard to that power, is thus clearly and distinctly asserted, it has been decided, and I think rightly decided, that the Confederate government cannot, in the exercise of the war power, destroy the States by conscribing those officers who are necessary to the action of the State Governments. See Burroughs vs. Peyton, decided by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia and recognized as authority in Johnson vs. Mallett, decided by this Court. Whatever persons filled any office in the State, which the Legislature declared to be necessary for the State government, when the act of February, 1864, was passed, were thereby placed beyond the power of conscription by the Confederate government. That government is founded upon the State governments as sovereigns, and cannot exist without them. The superstructure must fall when its pillars are taken away or destroyed. But the case is reversed when the Confederate government has, in the exercise of its rightful supreme war power, conscribed into its service a man who is not an officer of the State and the State is attempting to take him out of it by electing him to an office. The man as a citizen owed the duty to the general government, which it had called upon him to perform, just as much as it owed the duty to the State to accept and discharge the duties to which he was elected.—Here are two obligations undoubtedly binding upon the men, but which being inconsistent, cannot both be performed at the same time. How can this conflict be settled, but by resorting to a principle of potent efficacy both in international and municipal law, that priority of possession gives a priority of right. This would seem to be a just rule even if the two governments were equal in their powers, with respect to the subject, and it surely cannot operate against that government whose power, in that particular is supreme. The State must, in such a case, yield to the prior claim of the general government, and select some other man to fill its office. The argument, that, perhaps the State cannot find another person out of the army fit for the place, is answered by the equally probable supposition, that the general government may not be able to procure another fit person for a soldier. When either supposition shall become certainty, it will be when both governments are on the eve of destruction.

The petitioner, in the present case, is not one of the officers of the State who is recognized in its Constitution, as being essential to the government. If he were so, the argument in his favor, would be much stronger—perhaps irresistible. The Constitution declares in express, or necessarily implied terms, that there shall be a Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, Justices of Peace, a Sheriff, a Coroner or Coroners and Constables in each county, a Secretary of State and several other officers; also, members of both Houses of the General Assembly; and it may be that, with regard to all these the State never surrendered her right to fill the offices and places filled by any of her citizens, whether they should be, at the time of their election, in the service of the general government or not. This is a question of the highest importance to both governments, and I will not undertake to decide upon it, until it becomes necessary in the performance of my judicial duty to do so. It may also deserve more consideration than the subject has yet received, whether the Legislature can deprive the State of any of those constitutional officers by permitting them to be conscribed, as it purports to do, as to some of them, by the act of December 14th, 1863. See Laws of the Extra Session in December, 1863, chapter 14.

My conclusion upon a full consideration of the whole matter is, that the judgment which I rendered in vacation in favor of the petitioner, founded as I expressed at the time, upon the previous case of *Russell vs. Whiting*, decided by the Chief Justice, was erroneous, and ought to be reversed with costs, and that the petitioner must be remanded to the custody of Major Peter Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts.

WILL. H. BATTLE.

I concur in this opinion,

M. E. MANLY.

I dissent from this decision.

R. M. PEARSON.

MATTHEW JOHNSON VS. PETER MALLETT.

Upon the facts agreed it appears that the petitioner had been enrolled as a private soldeir under the Act of Congress, ratified the 17th Feb., 1864, prior to the time when he became a driver of the mail stage from Morganville to Greensboro. The question then is, whether a man who is a contractor or driver of a post coach can claim exemption from military service, under the Act of April 14th, 1863, by having become such after his enrolment as a soldier. The question arises under the last mentioned act; because the act of February, 1864, expressly declares that nothing therein contained shall be construed as a release of mail contractors and stage drivers were not mentioned among the classes of exempts contained in the act of 11th October, 1862 and the act of April 1863, was passed, no doubt, to supply the omission. The act is in the following words: "The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that the contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States shall be exempt from the performance of military duty in the armies of the Confederate States from and after the passage of this act, during the time they are such contractors: provided," &c.—Sec. 2—"That drivers of post coaches and hacks for carrying the mails, on all routes where the weight of the mail requires that they should be carried in coaches or hacks shall be exempt from military service in the armies of the Confederate States from and after the passage of this act, so long as they continue to be so employed as drivers; provided," &c. For the petitioner it is contended that the terms of this act are broad enough to embrace his case, whether he was in the army or out of it, at the time of his becoming the driver of a stage coach, and a decision made by Judge Halyburton, of the District Court of the Confederate States, in Virginia, is relied upon in support of it. On the other hand, it is insisted by the council for the Government, that the act in question was never intended to allow a soldier in the service to exempt himself therefrom by taking a mail contract, or being employed as a driver, and he relies upon the decision to that effect made by Judge Joynes of the Circuit Court of Petersburg, in Virginia. Adjudications made in this State were also referred to by the counsel on both sides.

In this conflict of judicial authority, I feel myself at liberty to adopt the strong convictions of my own mind as to what is the true construction of the act. All the acts of Congress called the conscription acts are it must be confessed, strong war measures. They can only be sustained, in point of authority, upon the unlimited power vested in the Confederate Government, to declare war, and to raise and support armies; and in point of policy, they can only be justified upon the pressing exigencies of the country, struggling for national existence, with an enemy of vastly greater resources in all the means and appliances of war. It was with a full knowledge of this condition of the country that the conscription acts of April and September, 1862, and the exemption act of October, 1862, as well as the one now under consideration of April, 1863, were passed. The manifest object of the conscription acts was to call into the military service of the government as many persons as possible, without intefering with the necessary industrial, educational and other great interests of the country, and in favor of those interests the exemptions were granted. In making those exemptions I cannot discover in the acts any spirit to extend them beyond the purpose for which they were allowed. Persons engaged in certain pursuits or occupations when the acts were passed, were not to be enrolled for military service, but there is no indication of an intention strong enough to show that if they were in the army, they were to be permitted to take themselves out of it.

It is true, as Judge Halyburton says, that the words of the act exempting mail contractors, and post coach drivers, are broad enough to embrace persons in the military service, but that, I do not think, is the question. The true inquiry is, what did the law-makers mean? Did Congress intend to let any person out of the army to perform a duty which could be performed quite as well by another person, though not quite as cheaply, while it was resorting to the extremest measures to bring men into it? It must be admitted that the terms of the act may be satisfied by applying them solely to persons not enrolled for service when they become mail contractors or mail stage drivers, and that construction must be adopted whenever we are satisfied that such was the intention of Congress. In the case of *Bridgman vs Mallett*, I have stated the reasons which have led me to adopt that construction as the proper one, upon the act of February 17, 1864, and I think they apply with very nearly as much force to the other conscriptions and their attendant exemption acts.

My opinion is, therefore, that the order made in vacation to discharge the petitioner, must be reversed with costs, and that he should be remanded to the custody of the Defendant.

WILL. H. BATTLE.

Per Curiam.—Order reversed, and order to remand the petitioner to the custody of the defendant.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE WAR.—Rev. Dr. Thompson, of New York, preached a war sermon, and towards the close of his remarks read the following extract of a letter from Sherman, which had been transmitted to him:

When my mind is intent on a purpose, it is jealous of all clogs and obstructions. * *
Let every thought of mind, every feeling of the heart, every movement of a human muscle, all be directed to one sole object, successful war and consequent peace, and you have the ideal I aim at.

"I will trust you to do this noble army justice. Who can know the daily toils, the dangers, the hopes and fears of this vast army? I know them, and all here know them, and the time will come when they will return to their homes, and be the living witnesses of the acts of their fellows and leaders. For my reward I trust to them."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION WILL be made for duplicates of TWO COUPON BONDS for one hundred dollars each, which was stolen on the 20th December. Said bonds were Nos. 18,471 and 18,472, each loan signed by Mr. C. Morton for Register of Treasury.

I. G. STAUNTON,
Jan 14-4t Franklinton, N. C.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all morticed and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE;

Together with
10 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 by 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the build; ding, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE IN THE EASTERN PART OF the city, containing four rooms, a good garden coning on acre, and a good well of water on the adjoining lot. For particulars apply at
Jan 13 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1865.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—To-day the sovereigns of Raleigh vote for Mayor, Commissioners, and Constables. There are numerous candidates for Commissioners, but Mayor Harrison has no opposition, and we are willing to wager, to a small extent, that he will be elected. We know of no candidate for Constable in District No 1, but in No. 2 Wiley Sauls is reluctantly walking over the track without opposition. He has fought and whipped bulldogs—was *killed* at Malvern Hill and consequently taken prisoner; and now to have nobody to contend with for the Constableship is rather disheartening to him; but we guess he will survive the ordeal. Our advice to all is to keep cool, vote as they please, and then attend to their other business.

We saw a hale, hearty young man in market Saturday morning with a load of potatoes; for which he asked $25 per bushel in Confederate money. We believe he is a detailed man, a bonded agriculturist, or something of the sort. At any rates he is not in the army, though we heard several express the opinion that he *ought to be*. Is a detailed or bonded man who demands specie for his products, or an extortionate price in Confederate money, better serving his country than he would in the field? We presume about as well, for he would scarcely fight.

NIGHT WATCH.—The City Night Watch having been ordered off with the Home Guards, the Mayor last night ordered out a watch of citizens, very properly discriminating in favor of those who have to labor during the day. This system, we learn, will be kept up during the absence of the City Watch, new levies being made each day.

EASTERN WARD.—We are requested by voters in the Eastern Ward, to state that Dr. McKee will be supported for Commissioner for the said Ward. The Doctor has not thought proper to enter the scramble for the place but has signified his willingness to serve if elected.

Our streets wore something of a military air yesterday, and a number of our Home Guards left for Wilmington. Scarcely had they got comfortably seated at home, from their former campaign, when they are again called to the "tented field."

We are requested to say that John S. Williamson will hold Constable box, for District No 2, at the election to-day.

HEAVY RAINS.—The Salisbury *Wathman* of the 11th says:

We have had most extraordinary visitations of rain within the last 36 hours remembered by the "oldest inhabitant." Night before last it fell almost without intermission in torrents; and yesterday morning the air was thick with the water spray almost excluding the light of day until noon or past, with now and then lightening and thunder. Town Creek in the vicinity, is said to be more swollen than [illegible] for years and we shall not be surprised to hear much damage done on the water. I desire

We had no eastern mail yesterday. They telegraph wires have not been operative, and we are left to conjecture the casuse. We had considerable wind yesterday morning, as well as rain, and it is not improbable the wires were broken down by the storm. The detention of the train may have been caused by a land slide, or the washing away of a bridge.

There was a land slide on the Western Road, near the six mile Station, which prevented the passage of the train on that Road yesterday.

The same paper of the 11th says:

The damage to the North Carolina Central railroad by the late freshet has been the means of completely blockading the mails over that route. We have received no exchanges now for two days, and will probably get none until the road is repaired.

But the great difficulty connected with this matter is the entire suspension of the transpotation of the commissary stores to Gen. Lee's army. This army will certainly suffer unless the injury is speedily repaired, and it behooves every one that can to send a hand to assist the work to an early completion. If the Government has not already, we doubt they will impress hands for this purpose.

MORE OF THE STORM AND FRESHET.—The Charlotte *Times* of the 12th has the following:

From Providence Settlement.—The damage done by the freshet in the Providence neighborhood is said, by some of the oldest inhabitants, to be the most serious ever realized. Springs' bridge, four miles from Charlotte, is badly injured. Little Sugar creek is overflowed, fences and other valuable property have been swept away. More damage has been done than can at present be estimated. McAlpin's bridge is also badly damaged.

Davidson College.—Our information from Davidson College is, that quite a gale was experienced there and in the neighborhood on Tuesday morning last. Some of the chimneys were blown down, some of the tinning on the roof torn up, and in the neighborhood houses were unroofed and a carriage house blown down crushing a fine carriage. Considerable damage was done to property.

We regret to learn that two or three bridges over small streams, on the line of the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad have been damaged, and some of the trestling so much injured that it has caused a delay in arrival of the trains. The damage will be speedily corrected.

THE FRESHET.—The Charlotte *Bulletin*, of the 11th says:

The embankment two miles of Brevard's Station, six miles beyond the Catawba river, was washed away yesterday, and so much injury done to the Lincolnton, C. & R. road, that the morning train bound for Cherryville was forced to return.

Sugar Creek, near Charlotte, west of the town, was booming yesterday. Gentlemen residing in the neighborhood were forced to abandon their vehicles and horses and foot it over the Lincoln railroad bridge. The flood gates and fences are all washed away.

BURNT TO DEATH.—The Wadesboro *Argus* of the 5th says:

Mr. Harmon Paul, aged about fifty-six years, overseeing for Mr. Mark Austin, was found in his room, on Saturday morning last dead, and horribly burnt. Mr. Paul has been subject to epileptic fits for a number of years past, and it is supposed that sometime during the night before while sitting near the fire, he was seized with one of these and fell into the fire. He lived alone. Failing to appear at the usual hour, he was sent for when the door of his room was found to be locked inside. It was forced open when Mr. Paul was found lying across the fireplace burned and dead.

LAWLESSNESS IN WILMINGTON.—The *Journal* of Friday says:

The Jury noticed in Wednesday's *Journal* as having under investigation the shooting of the negro boy Stephen, at the Government Stables, on Monday night, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a gunshot wound produced by a gun in the hands of Michael Lavill.

From the evidence brought before the Jury it appeared that Michael Lavill was a private watchman at the Government Stables;" that on Monday night John Kirkham, a member of Co. C, Hahr's Battalion, while passing by the stables, on his way to Camp Lamb, came across Lavill standing at the breastworks; that while talking with Lavill two negroes attempted to pass out through a hole in the fence; that Lavill ordered them back and threatened to shoot them; that after the negroes got into the house, inside of the enclosure, Lavill asked Kirkham to give him his (Kirkham's) gun which he did, when L fired, the ball striking the negro boy Stephen in the head, from which he died in about ten minutes, as previously stated.

After the verdict was rendered Lavill was committed to jail for trial at next term of the Superior Court for this county.

Coroner Perrin also held an inquest on Wednesday on the body of John Maher, who died at the Naval Hospital on that morning, from a wound received on Monday night last from a knife in the hands of Joseph W Bradley.

It would seem from the evidence before the Jury that Maher and Bradley met on Monday night at the house of Mary Allen, in this town; that both of them had been drinking; that from some cause or other Bradley drew his knife and cut Maher in the left side, from the effects of which he died on Wednesday morning.

After hearing the evidence the Jury returned a verdict that the "deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted in his left side by a knife in the hands of Joseph W. Bradley."

Bradley was committed to jail to await his trial at our next Superior Court. Both men belonged to the Confederate States Navy.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

LUNACY.

The wild talk prevalent in the official and the semi-official organs at Richmond grates harshly upon the year of South Carolina. It is still more grievous to her to bear the same unmanly proposition from those in authority in the old State of Virginia. Side by side Carolina and Virginia have stood together against all comers for near two centuries—the exemplars and authors of Southern civilization. Side by side it is our earnest hope they will stand to all time against the world. But we grieve to say there are counsels now brewing there that South Carolina cannot abet—that she will not suffer to be consummated, so far as she is concerned in them.

There are men in Virginia, and there are men in South Carolina, who have supposed that there is jealousy existing between these States, in the race of fame and ambition. These men are small pettyfoggers and petty creatures. There is no State in the Union that has the solid, calm respect for the merits of Virginia, than exists here in South Carolina. But we are not mouthers, or worshippers. We have no demonstrations to make. It is not our habit. We act. John C. Calhoun, the idol, the demi-god of South Carolina, could have made his most magnificent effort of genius before a Charleston audience, and the only response, at the climax of one of his grand sylogisms, would have been a slight, a very slight rapping on the floor. Men who worshipped him, found it not congenial to their natures to *demonstrate*. Calm and quiet approval is our habit—our custom—to all. We are sufficiently confident in our own position—sufficiently confident in our own intelligence—in our conduct—in our history, to be jealous of no State—not even of Virginia. We are prepared to stand upon the basis of our record, with a satisfaction too complete to admit of envy towards any people. As equals, as dear friends, who have most confidence in each other from long experience and good deeds done, and good feeling, we meet Virginia in counsels of war or of peace. When Virginia wants a sword to assist in her defence, Carolina's will ever be the first unsheathed.

But we are no *followers*.

In 1860 South Carolina seceded alone from the old union of States. Her people, in Convention assembled, invited the *slaveholding* States (none others) of the old Union to join her in erecting a separate Government of *Slave States*, for the protection of their common interests. All of the slave States, with the exception of Maryland and Kentucky, responded to her invitation. The Southern Confederacy of slave States was formed.

It was on account of encroachments upon the institution of *slavery* by the sectional majority of the old Union that South Carolina seceded from that Union. It is not at this late day, after the loss of thirty thousand of her best and bravest men in battle, that she will suffer it to be bartered away; or ground between the upper and nether-mill stones, by the madness of Congress, or the counsels of shallow men elsewhere.

By the compact we made with Virginia and the other States of this Confederacy, South Carolina will stand to the bitter end of destruction. By that compact she intends to stand or to fall.

Neither Congress, nor certain make shift-men in Virginia, can force upon her their mad schemes of weakness and surrender. She stands upon her institutions—and there she will fall in their defence. *We want no Confederate Government without our institutions.* And we will have none. Sink or swim, live or die, we stand by them, and are fighting for them this day. That is the ground of our fight—it is well that all should understand it at once. Thousands and tens of thousands of the bravest and the best blood of this State, fighting in the ranks, have left their bones whitening on the bleak hills of Virginia in this cause. We are fighting for our system of civilization—not for buncombe or for Davis. We intend to fight for *that*, or nothing. We expect Virginia to stand beside us in that fight, as of old, as we have stood beside her in this war up to this time. But such talk coming from such a source is destructive to the cause. Let it cease at once, in God's name, and in behalf of our common cause! It is paralising to every man here to hear it. It throws a pall over the hearts of the soldiers from this State to hear it. The soldiers of South Carolina will not fight beside a nigger—to talk of emancipation is to disband our army. We are free men, and we chose to fight for ourselves—we want no slaves to fight for us. Skulkers, money-lenders, money-makers, and blood-suckers, alone will tolerate the idea. It is the man who wont fight himself, who wants his nigger to fight for him, and to take his place in the ranks. Put that man in the ranks. And do it at once. Control your armies—put men of capacity in command, re-establish confidence—enforce thorough discipline—and there will be found men enough, and brave enough, to defeat a dozen Sherman's. Falter and hack at the root of the Confederacy—our institutions—our civilization—and you kill the cause as dead as a boiled crab.

The straight and narrow path of our deliverance is in the reform of our government, and the discipline of our armies. Will Virginia stand by us as of old in this rugged pathway? We will not fail her in the shadow of a hair.—But South Carolina will fight upon no other platform, than that she laid down in 1860.

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Col WM J CLARKE, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquartes on Hillsboro' Street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj W W PIERCE, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H B HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W HINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DEURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen B C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy!

THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMMENCE on the 1st of February, 1865.
All students required to drill.
For Particulars, address the Principal.
J. M. LOVEJOY,
Jan 11-tFeb1 Raliegh, N C

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

CITY ELECTION.

THE MAYORALTY.

For Mayor.—We are authorized to announce Col. WM. H. HARRISON a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor of the City of Raleigh. Election Monday, 16th instant. Jan 14-2t

MIDDLE WARD.

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce T. S. PENPRESS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Middle Ward. Jan 14-2t

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce A. L. LOUGEE as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce H. MAHLER, as a candidate for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10 tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce S. W. SCOTT, as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10 tde

WESTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce Col. W. H. H. TUCKER as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Western Ward. Jan 10 tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce W. ROBERT ANDREWS as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate, for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected, will endeavor to serve you faithfully. W. B. HUTCHINGS. Jan. 6-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER CREECH a candidate for re-election as one of the Commissioners in the Western Ward. Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—I again announce myself a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner of the City of Raleigh in the Western Ward. Having heretofore enjoyed the confidence of the people of my Ward, I flatter myself that I am now more capable of serving them than when I was first elected.

I return my thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and if again elected I promise to support all measures that I may think calculated to promote the welfare of the City generally, and of the Western Ward in particular.

Very Respectfully
Your ob't servant,
Jan 4-tde PARKER OVERBY.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. FARISS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. Jan 4 tde

EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized to announce HACKNEY POOL, Esq., a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. If elected he will serve to the best of his ability. Jan 10 dtd

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—As your paper is a daily visitor in our Ward we take this opportunity to announce through its columns Mr. ALFRED UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner. We believe he will make an efficient officer if elected.

MANY VOTERS OF THE
Jan 7-dte EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—MR. EDITOR:—You will please announce N. S. HARP as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. MANY VOTERS.
Jan. 6-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. KLINE, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on the 16th instant. If elected he will endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully. Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIFORD UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner in Eastern Ward. If elected he will serve to the best of his ability. Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—Having been solicited by many friends, I again announce myself a candidate for Commissioner for re-election, promising my friends, if again elected, I shall endeavor to serve them faithfully and impartially; and in casting my votes in Council, I shall only vote for such measures as I shall honestly believe to be for the best interest and welfare of a majority of the people of the Ward.

I take the present opportunity to return my grateful thanks to my friends for the very large and flattering vote which they have heretofore been pleased to give me, and sincerely trusting they will be kind enough to renew their confidence at the ensuing election, I beg to subscribe myself, Your humble and ob't serv't,
Jan 2-td J. J. OVERBY.

***Standard copy till day.

Negroes At Auction.

ON TUESDAY THE 17TH INST., AT OUR SALES Rooms, we will sell
TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES,
Men and Women, Boys and Girls, Cooks house servants, farm hands, &c.
—ALSO—
Some families, Women with their Children. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. W. F. ASKEW & CO.
Jan 12 td

Notice.

W. H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE PAPER Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for rags and damaged cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by Genl. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
Nov 21-dlm-wtf

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec 30-d&w6t

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will **confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them a** this office for our use.

Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE SESSION 1864

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr F M Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—(vacancy.)
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Neckienburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—P B C Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Greene—H H Best.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Cotterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C G
Montgomery—[illegible] H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Dawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rog
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—E K Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh,
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Cahoo.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Watauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

Twelve Valuable NEGROES At Auction!

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 19TH, IN FRONT OF our Sales Room, we will sell the following Negroes:
1 Man 19 years old,
1 Woman 34 years old, a No. 1 Seamstress, Washer, Ironer and weaver,
2 Girls, 15 years old, with infants,
1 Girl, 12 " " accustomed to do housework.
1 Boy, 11 " "
1 Boy, 11 " "
1 Boy, 10 " "
1 Girl, 13 " "
1 " 10 " "
These negroes are all sound and healthy, and sold for no fault. Several more will be added to the sale.
Jan 12-tds CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. JNO. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO., General Auction and Commission Merchants,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, solicits consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of goods, stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES:
Chas Dewey, Cashier, and W H Jones, Cashier, Raleigh.
Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J H Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D A Davis, Cashier, Salisbury
T W Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
N McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville
Branch, Norton & Co., Richmond, Va
Jas E Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va,
Jan 12-d&w tf

LAND For Sale!

I OFFER FOR SALE 200 ACRES OF LAND LYING twelve miles West of Raleigh and within six miles of the N. C. R. R., well watered, and well timbered, and 20 acres under cultivation. Apply to C D EDWARDS,
Dec 30-d3tw3t Morrisville, Wake County, N C

of Shem," but they will never mingle and blend with Ham's servile and heaven-cursed race. This war is rapidly destroying the institution of slavery. It is now between the upper and nether millstones. The judgment of civilized Europe is against it. The North is making war upon it, but it is reserved for some of our *wise* statesmen to complete its ruin, by proposing to put negroes in our national army, and emancipate them as a condition of military service. Can our rulers be so mad as to believe that free-born Southern white men will stand side by side with the degraded negro in a war for liberty? Has despair made them lose all their reason?

The most furious lunatic that ever wore a strait jacket could not devise a more dangerous and rapid scheme from the utter ruin of the South. I would sooner expect a direct miraculous interposition of Heaven to free us from our impending dangers. I would sooner expect the sun of summer to stand still and warm our gallant troops who are now shivering in the trenches; and that manna would again descend like the dew drops to feed our starving poor. What is the proposition? To elevate the negro to the position of a free man and a soldier, and when our independence is secured, turn him loose in our midst where his wife and children are in bondage! It requires no prophetic vision to foresee the consequences. There must be complete emancipation, or we may expect to see the horrid tragedy of San Domingo re-enacted. I cannot discuss this monstrous proposition without feelings of indignation and horror, and our people recoil from it as an act of national degradation and suicide.

The corn field is the only battle ground where the negro can assist us in winning our independence; and we need him there to protect us from *famine*; an enemy more powerful than the Yankee, and more insatiably cruel than the most barbarous savage. This apprehension of famine is not the wild dream of an alarmist. Gaunt famine is now standing at the door of the humble homes of our land, and before the frosty winds and storms of winter shall have passed and the summer's sun have ripened the coming harvests, thousands of the wives and children, widows and orphans of our brave soldiers will be crying in vain for bread. We must not shut our eyes upon the dark future, but prepare to meet its dreadful realities. With earnest hearts let us seek the great remedy for our national evils —*peace!*

Mr. Speaker, there is another question of vast importance connected with the policy of *fighting out the war*, to which I have already briefly alluded, but it deserves a more extended consideration. If this war continues much longer our liberties will be gone! Every one must see that with rapid strides "military necessity" has advanced to centralized power and military despotism. The three great principles of civil liberty, "the right of personal security, of personal liberty, and of private property," are now almost disregarded. The country has just been astounded with a proposition for a complete despotism, *to put all men under the control of the Executive, and let him detail them to special service.* This would destroy the *liberty of the press*; and these glorious batteries which have always been the terror of tyrants, would be used to batter down the bulwarks of civil liberty which they have so long and so nobly defended. It is proposed to detail legislators, and why? Just like the Rump Parliament, they may sanction the usurpations of tyranny. The Judges must be detailed and thus become the pliant tools of power, and like Jeffreys win an immortality of infamy. Preachers must be detailed to preach the tenets suited to the political Sanhedrim, and if they depart from the faith, their high commissions from Almighty God will be revoked and they sent to the front to assist in sending sinners to hell. Professors and school teachers must be detailed that they may teach in their hornbooks the doctrine of *peaceable secession*. In biography they must teach that our great chief is the equal of Washington—that man who in the estimation of the civilized world was "the first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen."

In finance they must elucidate the new theory, that the best way to sustain national credit is to tax heavily and then discredit the national currency. In history they must show the striking similarity between Sherman's triumphal campaign in Georgia and Napoleon's celebrated retreat from Moscow. In political economy they must be able to work out the difficult problem—how a nation can maintain a long and wasting war and at the same time put in the military service two-thirds of the laboring population of the country. The poor teachers will have a very difficult task, as their teachings will be contrary to all human reason and experience, and at variance with the laws of nature and of God.

Mr. Speaker, upon this subject of the public liberty, history is full of solemn lessons and fearful warnings. It teaches us that the night does not more surely follow the day, than that despotism moves in the footsteps of continued war. The long extended Peloponnesian war was the downfall of Grecian liberty. The desolations of the plague, the famine and the sword humbled the pride and glory of Athens; and stern, conquering Sparta yielded to corruption. The eloquence of Demosthenes could not revive in the degenerate Greek the spirit of his ancestors, and he became the willing slave of the Macedonian conqueror, and bowed his neck to the cruel yoke of Roman bondage. The civil wars of Marius and Sylla and of the Triumvirates destroyed Roman liberty, and the countrymen of Brutus and Cato rejoiced when the splendid tyranny of Augustus rescued them from the proscriptions of anarchy. The patriots of the Long Parliament were as high toned and as chivalrous men as ever lived in any land or any age, and they had a just and noble cause; but long continued war prostrated English liberty and placed an usurper upon the throne, and after twenty years of suffering and blood the whole country was wild with joy when even a profligate vagabond and royal debauchee sat in peace and security upon the throne of his ancestors. War and revolution carried the infuriated people of France from under the mild and equitable government of Louis XVI through the horrors of the Reign of Terror, the convulsions of the Consulate, and the splendid and bloody Empire of the first Napoleon, and at last they were subjugated at the feet of the Allied Powers of Europe, and the imbecile Bourbon again became their master. France can never be a land of liberty, for it is the land of blood and revolution—of the bastile and conciergerie—of massacre and the guillotine. Must we learn no wisdom from the errors, crimes and misfortunes of the past? Must we re-enact the dark tragedies of history? Must this beautiful land of ours, consecrated to liberty by the blood of our fathers, become the home of despotism, and thus furnish to tyrants another mournful example of the incapacity of man for self government? We must stop this war if we would preserve the glorious light of American liberty which has so long blessed us and cheered the heart of oppressed and suffering man in every land. The "peace men" may be traitors in the estimation of the "powers that be," but they are not disloyal to liberty and humanity—to God and their country.

Mr. Speaker, I have hastily and imperfectly referred to some of our dangers and difficulties in fighting out this war speedily and successfully. I will now consider the magnitude of the task which this policy proposes to accomplish.

We confronted this revolution with a sisterhood of thirteen States, and we still have the representatives of that number in our national councils. If we are determined to fight out this war and have every thing in our own way, we can never consent, with proper dignity and self-respect, that any of these beautiful sisters shall be dragged at the triumphal exterior wheels of an insolent conqueror. We must exhibit the high chivalry of the knights-errant of romance, and surmount every difficulty, count no odds, and shrink from no danger in the accomplishment of our purpose. How stands the case? Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee are now in the hands of the enemy. Arkansas and Louisiana are almost gone; half of the sacred soil of the Old Dominion is now desecrated by the footsteps of the invader, and a proud army is beleaguering our capital. The Northman has passed through the heart of the Empire State, and now pitches his tents within the gates of her richest and most beautiful city. The foe have strongholds in most of the other States. Texas alone is free from immediate danger. If this war is to be fought out, then these States must all be redeemed by the blood of their children. The old men and the boys must win back the places which the bravest army of the world were unable successfully to defend. Without a navy we must clear the Mississippi and its tributaries of hostile gunboats; we must retake and rebuild the forts that guard our gates to the sea, and we must destroy the proud Armada that now prowls along our coast threatening us with constant peril. The prospect is a gloomy one, but I still hope that the wisdom of our statesmen, joined with the valor of our soldiers, may save the country from ruin.

What hopes do the war men hold out to an anxious and suffering country? They say fight on a little while longer and the North will break down. Break down in what respect? Their currency! This can afford us but little hope, as our own currency is now twenty times as much depreciated as theirs. But, say they, the North will have to fill her armies by conscription, and this will produce a revolution. I will never admit that the North loves liberty more than the South. I have seen conscription enforced here with merciless severity. I have seen freemen tied like slaves, incarcerated like felons, and driven like bullocks to the bloody shambles, and our devoted people have quietly submitted to law. The North will also submit to military power, and her armies can be filled by conscripts. I desire to hold out no false hopes to the country. I will speak the truth, even if it is said that I give "aid and comfort" to the enemy. Nothing which I have said can give them half as much aid and comfort as a certain Macon speech, propositions of *emancipation*, and putting negro soldiers in our army. I have ever been true to the South, and I desire to increase her power by prudent diplomacy. If this war goes on, strength of numbers and extent of resources must eventually decide the contest. The odds are greatly against us, and we must use all the means in our power to gain advantage. I am sick at heart of seeing two Christian nations like fierce gladiators in the bloody amphitheatre elapsed in a death struggle. I desire to use other means of ending this contest besides the devouring sword. All history teaches us that in securing a nation's welfare, the pen is mightier than the sword, and the wisdom of council more certain than the shock of armies. As a native born son of the South, with all my interests, my affections and hopes bound up in her destiny, and deeply feeling the solemn responsibility of my position, in the presence of God and my country, my voice is for negotiation and peace.—

The question may well be asked, what kind of a peace do you desire? To this inquiry my answer is direct and unequivocal. I will be content with any peace which the free, enlightened and patriotic people of the South will say in the majesty of their power and sovereignty, is honorable and for the best interests of the nation. They have sustained the country thus far with their labor, their property, and their blood, and I am willing to trust them in every thing.

Mr. Speaker, the resolutions now on your table, and which I am anxious should be taken up for consideration, propose the best method for bringing about negotiations, which I have ever seen suggested. The method is plain, simple and direct, and requires immediate action. The messages, letters and declarations of Mr. Davis and Mr. Lincoln satisfy me that they will never effect a negotiation for peace. Their pride of consistency and intense hatred will always prevent them from acting together as peace-makers, and must the two nations continue to pour out rivers of blood and tears to minister to the pride, ambition and obstinacy of their rulers? Successful efforts at negotiation can only be made by the sovereign States, and they ought to act together, and act immediately.—The resolutions before us propose a plan of action which is free from all constitutional objections, and it ought to be gladly accepted by Mr. Davis if he desires the peace of his country. If there is no constitutional objection, the States certainly have the power to act in this matter. They are the *creators* of the general government and have the right to advise their *agent* upon all questions of public importance. I will enter into no grave constitutional argument upon this point, as the question has already been settled by frequent precedents. The States appointed commissioners to the Peace Congress for the purpose of *preventing war*. The State of North-Carolina while a member of the American Union appointed commissioners to the Montgomery government, to try to reconcile national difficulties. The cotton States by separate State action, withdrew from the Union, while under a government of their own choice, and thus brought on war; and they insisted that they had a constitutional right to do so. If the States have a right to adopt measures to *make war* and *to prevent war*, they certainly have the power to appoint commissioners to tender "a conference for negotiating a peace."

But it is insisted that Mr. Davis has made three distinct propositions to the government of the United States, and they have been rejected. Admit this: Is peace worth but three efforts of our statesmen, when the war has caused three hundred battles, and the death of three hundred thousand of our countrymen—swept away our property and filled the whole land with mourning? Let us examine the propositions of Mr. Davis, and see if they were of such a nature as to promise reasonable hopes of success. The Montgomery Government sent three commissioners to Mr. Buchanan. Their object was not to treat for *peace*, but to complete *secession*. Their proposition was in substance, if you will let us alone we will then fairly divide with you the property in our territory belonging to the United States. At the time this proposition was made North-Carolina belonged to the American Union, and eight-tenths of her people were of the opinion that the proposition ought not to be acceded to. This proposition of "let us alone" so often made in presidential messages and congressional manifestoes, is the very essence of the *right of secession*, and its acceptance would be an admission of the truth of that doctrine. We could not reasonably expect the Northern people to admit that they had always been wrong on that political question, unless we also made some concessions.

The second proposition made by Mr. Davis, was contained in a letter sent to Mr. Lincoln, which has never been heard from. This letter cannot be discussed, as it contents are unknown. It was certainly a very informal way of commencing negotiations. Nations usually act upon such subjects through commissioners, and not by letters.

The third and last effort to obtain a conference with the United States government was made by Vice-President Stephens. At his urgent solicitations he was authorized to go to Washington City to see if he could not do something to mitigate the horrors of war. His powers were expressly confined to that subject, and had no reference to negotiations for peace. The time selected for his mission was unfortunate. When he was at Fortress Monroe seeking a conference, General Lee with a veteran army was in the heart of Pennsylvania, and the block of his three hundred pounder was almost shaking the pillars of the Northern Capitol. These three efforts have failed, but still I am not discouraged. President Davis says that he will make no other proposition. The only alternative left is for the States to act in the matter. I desire to use all honorable means for obtaining peace. I am as much opposed to submission as the most rampant war man; but I desire to avoid, even the possibility of subjugation by using *all the means in our power to prevent it.*

This peace movement of the sovereign States would give strength, hope and confidence to the peace men of the North, and soon they would be able to control public sentiment. I feel sure that the people of the North desire peace, if it can be obtained without defeat and dishonorable concession. All people know the blessings of peace, and even the Indians smoke the calumet with joy when the bloody hatchet is buried, and the wild war-whoop is hushed.

Let five of the sovereign States of the South move together in solid column on the mission of peace and their influence will be irresistible—will win the admiration of the world and the blessings of heaven.

The nations of Europe have never recognized the independence of our Confederacy, but they acknowledge the sovereignty of the States and will pay great respect to their action. This peace movement of the States will increase our influence in Europe—gain for us the sympathy of the great masses of the people; and may finally lead to foreign intervention. The experiment is certainly worth a trial.

Our people at home will be greatly cheered and encouraged by this effort to negotiate a peace, for they can then hope that reason and justice will triumph over infuriated passion and vengeance. They have earnestly longed for peace. For years it has filled their thoughts by day, and brightened the visions of their slumbers. The great popular heart will swell with new energies and high and determined purposes, for it will feel that liberty and country may yet be saved from ruin.

This peace movement will increase the moral power of our armies. Our noble soldiers love not the excitements and horrors of war. They will rejoice and take fresh courage when they know that the wise and good men of the land are attempting to devise means of bringing this bloody struggle to a close. Increase a soldier's hope and confidence, and you increase his powers of endurance and his courage. Let him know that constant and honorable efforts are being made to end his hardships and dangers, and his merry song will be heard at the camp fire. He will lie in the cold trenches without a murmur, and his arm will be stronger in the hour of battle; for a new hope will be born within his heart, and every impulse will prompt to duty.—He will think that when valor and wisdom are united they may bring peace;—when he can return to his home to meet again the loved father and mother whose brows have been whitened with the snows of age and misfortune;—again he may clasp the noble wife, who with a heroism equal to his own, has so long struggled with poverty and sorrow; and again he may sit by the hearth-stone made so happy by the glad voices of his children.

Mr. Speaker, this movement may perhaps bring an honorable peace. I love to contemplate the advent of that happy day. The electric flash that bears the "glad tidings" through the land will thrill every heart with joy; and the voices of rejoicing millions will send up to heaven a glorious *jubilate* which will never be equalled on earth, until the saints shall rise to hail the bright morning of the millennial day.

If this movement should prove a failure; if the North should offer us no honorable terms of adjustment; if they insist upon our unconditional submission and degradation; then we will lose nothing but gain a great deal. There will necessarily be much division of sentiment and feeling at the North, and the South will be more firmly consolidated. There will be no necessity for odious conscription and impressment laws, for then our people will rally to a man with all their substance, and gird up their loins for the death struggle, and yield only to an termination. They will be animated with a spirit, and may win a triumph like that of the Athenians when they left their beautiful city with its temples, altars, and household gods to the invading Persian, and with the heroism of despair won the victory and glory of Salamis.

Mr. Speaker, there is no State so well qualified to commence this great peace-movement as North-Carolina. On her shores, the Anglo Saxon, the great pioneer of freedom, first pressed his footsteps. Within her borders the first Anglo American was born. Her early history was one continuous struggle against usurpation and tyranny. On her was poured the first baptismal blood of American liberty. Her voice was first heard for the sovereignty and independence of the States. She contributed much to the power and glory of the Great Republic. She clung with devotion to the Union of our fathers as long as she could do so with safety and with honor. Her sons fought and won the first battle of this revolution, and since then they have been foremost in the charge and last in the retreat. She has faithfully obeyed all the laws of our common government, and kept every obligation of duty and of honor; and now she can complete the climax of her fame by speaking words of peace to the discordant and belligerent States.

I love North-Carolina with all the ardent affection of a native son and all the devotion of a patriot; and never! never! will I counsel her dishonor.—May my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, and my right hand forget its cunning, if I prefer not her peace, her prosperity and her fame above my chief joy.

I have now concluded what I have to say on this important question, and I leave it to the consideration and action of the Senate. I sincerely trust that a merciful God will direct our counsels, so that we may gain His righteous favor, and meet the approval of our country and posterity.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION WILL be made for duplicates of TWO COUPON BONDS for one hundred dollars each, which was stolen on the 20th December. Said bonds were Nos. 18,471 and 18,472, each loan signed by Mr. C. Morton for Register of Treasury.

L. G. STAUNTON,
Jan 14-4t Franklinton, N. C.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE;

Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with reliers.
7 Window frames—without reliers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 13-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH-CAROLINA.

FOR THE PERIOD FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE Schedule of Prices to govern the Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, having arrived; the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the same Schedule with the exception of the few changes noted below. The illness of Mr Mordecai, depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr W H Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion

Apples, dried,	good, peeled, per bush. 33 lbs	25 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 33 lbs	2 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds	7 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	50
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	3 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth:	woolen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 30
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
"	"	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	800 00
House rent	per room, per month	20 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Blooms, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 7-4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 9 oz to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1000 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	800 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 33 lbs	8 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 33 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	2 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 52
do	gross	1 40
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	50 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Seeds,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4¼ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripe,	3 yards to pound, per yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per buse of 50 lbs,	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	35 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	35 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	3 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	1 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	both
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	ray
Soap,	hard, per pound,	Mr
do	soft, per pound,	a
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	75
Shorts,	good, per bush of 27 lbs,	1 40
Whip staff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	20 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 500 lbs	1 52
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	5 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	13 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	10 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	26 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	13 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	90 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	45 00
Hire of horse, per day	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments"

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C.

(Signed) H. Y. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. W. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864-d3t

1865. Counting-House 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MAR.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRL							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JULY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUGT			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCTB	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOV				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
DEC'R						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & CO.,
Auction & Commission Merchants,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY ASSOciated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION business, in the store formerly occupied by Samuel H. Young.

They promise to attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
SAMUEL H. YOUNG,
Jan 9-d6t A. J. PARTIN.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. P. ASKEW & CO.

Desirable
PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE premises, four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security, and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.

Jan 3 dtd JNO. C. McCOWN,
Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.

*** Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bills to this office.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty, who is a good Bookkeeper. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N C.

Dec 19-d1mw3*

Confederate \$ and send bill to Progress immediate-
Per Curiam.

remand the pet
fendant.

---

nk Stock
For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C

Dec 9-tf SETH PENNY.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ON THE THIRD MONDAY OF JANUARY, 1865, being the 16th day, an election will be held in the Court-house, in the City of Raleigh, for a Mayor and nine Commissioners for said City.

M. B. ROYSTER,
D. C. MURRAY,
WM. THOMPSON,
LYNS ADAMS.
Dec 20-dtd *Inspectors*

Rare Chance
At Valuable Property.

ON TUESDAY THE 24TH INST., I SHALL SELL, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash in Confederate money, my residence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock M. on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker.

Jan 11-d&wtd R. HOOKER.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE IN THE EASTERN PART OF the city, containing four rooms, a good garden coning on acre, and a good well of water on the adjoining lot. For particulars apply at
Jan 13 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.